Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Strictures, Polypus, Tumors, Scrofulous Ulcers, Syphilis, Venereal, Diarrhea. Dysentery, Dropsical Affections, &c., &c.

Special attention given to Diseases peculiar to Females—Ulcerations of the Uterus, Polypus of the Uterus, Lacerations of the Perinaeum, &c., &c.

He removed a polypus from the uterus as large
as as infant's head, and the patient was perfectly

well in fifteen days Dr. C. has never lost a potient, nor had an accident to happen.

Testimonials will be forwarded from the first Testimonials will be forwarded from gentlemen of all the States South.

Office—in Huntsville, Ala., immediately on the Memphis and C. Railroad.

All letters must contain a three cent stamp.

All 15 1866.

Fall and Winter Importation, 1866.

Ribbons, Millinery, and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnets, Silks and Satins, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Straw Bon-nets, Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Shaker Hoods,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239, Baltimore St., BALTIMORE, MD., OFFER A STOCK UNSURPASSED IN THE United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. TERMS-CASH.

76-4m-pd Sept. 13, 1866. THE NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, Tearrying the GREAT HARNDEN EXPRESS FREIGHT, leave Norfolk at 51/4 o'clock, p. m.

The new and elegant steamers GEORGE LEARY, Capt. S. Blakeman, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. JAS. T. BRADY, Capt. D. C. Landis,

Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The steamers of this line have unsurpassed accommodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare. Travellers going North via Scaboard and Roan-oke Rallroad, can purchase tickets to Portsmouth, where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage free of charge to the New Line Steamers. Ample time is afforded to make Line Steamers. Ample time is another to make sure connection, and the fare under any circumstances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travellers going via Weldon and Petersburg and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads can procure through tickets at Petersburg and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

This line connects at Baltimore with the Railroads for all Principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Boats, and Passengers and Baggage transferred from Boat to Cars Free

of Charge.
Passengers, Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers free of charge. Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay Street, at 5 o'clock, p. m.
H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent
At Norfolk.

Sale of Salisbury Prison Lot. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and

Abandoned Lands,

HEADQRS. ASS'T COMM'R., STATE OF N. C. | RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 15, 1866. TN COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS FROM
the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, dated War Department, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, the War Department, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and
Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., August
17th, 1866, and by virtue of authority given in section 12 of the act of Congress, passed July 16, 1866, entitled "An Act to continue in force and to amend 'An Act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and for other purposes," I will sell at the Boyden House, in the city of Salisbury, N. C., at public auction, to the highest bidder, on **Thursday**, the first day I will sell at the Boyden House, in of November, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., all that cer-

tain tract of land known as the " PRISON LOT." situated in the city of Salisbury, N. C., and conveyed by the Trustees of Davidson College to the so-called Confederate States, by deed dated the 2d day of November, A. D. 1861, containing about fifteen (15) or sixteen (16) acres, more or less. Said tract of land was used during the late war by the so-called Confederate States Governm for the confinement of prisoners-of-war. It was formerly the site of a large manufacturing establishment. It has a Railroad front of about three hundred (300) yards on the North-Carolina Rail-road, making it a very desirable location for a manufacturing site, or the establishment of a Store-house for the storage and shipment of the agricultural products of the country.

TERMS:—Cash, in Government funds, on the

delivery of a warranty deed therefor, in the name of the United States. THOS. P. JOHNSTON, Capt. & A. Q. M., Bu. R. F. & A. L. Brevet Major U. S. V. 1866. 79—till nov. 1, '66.

DRY GOODS. TATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., 330 Broadway, New York, Offer to Southern and Western Jobbers and Retailers, at the lowest market prices.

FOR CASH. A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN,

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 326, 328 and 330, Broadway, New York, TNVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL FIRST L class buyers to their stock of Dry Goods. It will be found unsurpassed for all Southern Merchants. All departments of our business have been much enlarged, especially that for Dress Goods, where we are constantly opening all the novelties of the season, to which we now ask the particular attention of both Jobbers and Retailers. Our stock consists of

Dress Goods. Shawls and Cloaks, Bleached Shirtings. Brown Sheetings, Flannels and Blankets Woolen Goods.

Embroideries. Hosiery. Gents Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods, &c., All of which they offer at the lowest market

White Goods.

Yankee Notions.

prices by the package or piece.
Aug. 25, 1866. 68-2m COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE.

IT IS SITUATED IN THE RICHLANDS OF

Three Thousand Acres In the tract, of which about one thousand are cleared, and in good condition for cultivation. The whole of it is good Cotton land. One-half of the farm has a crop on it. Three hundred acres in cotton and two hundred in corn. The residence is a very good one, and all the other buildings, including Gin house, &c., very good. About eight miles from a shipping point. Will sell on liberal terms, and, it the purchaser desires, will sell the crop, stock, mules, &c., with it.

For particulars apply to L. W. HUMPHREY, sept. 27-83-10tpd.

NEW STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW STORE, IN this City, on the Market Square, I shall keep constantly on hand, groceries, and all the necessaries of life for family use, at low prices.

My many friends are solicited to call on me. ALBERT JOHNSON.

In Store and for sale now, 500 bushels Corn. MEAL by the wholesale and retail.

Special Notices.

Cholera, Diarrhea, and Dysentery !-A cure is warranted by Dr. Tomas' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT, if used when first taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended, and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

glass of water every half hour for two hours, and Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice without paying taxes, by virtue of his privin the mouth abut the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists-price, 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt street, New

Sept. 22, 1866.

Reduction in Price of the American

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS. In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can WITH GOLD AT PAR, so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now

from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of More than 200,000 Watches have-given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent

watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now make more than one-half of all the watches sold in the United States. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the

1. "American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. "William Ellery," 5. OUR LADIES' WATCH, of first quality, is

named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass 6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are turnished in a great variety

of sizes at d styles of cases. The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass. | ballot would be considered illegal. authorize us to state that without distinction of trade-marks or price, AL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY

ARE FULLY WARRANTED to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Compavy or their agents, and that if after the most in any particular, it may be always exchanged for

for single watches. Caution .- The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Ag'ts for the American Watch Co 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Itch! Itch! Scratch!! Scratch!!-Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in fortyeight hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, 50 cts. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER. Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postge, to any part of the United States.
P. F. PESCUD, Agent,

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.-Black or Brown. Instantaneous, beautiful, durable, reliable. The best and cheapest in use. Depot No. 66 John Street, New York. Sold by all Drug, Patent Medicine, Pertumery and Fancy Goods stores everywhere. March 13, 1866.-1y.

Marriage and Celibacy, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men .-Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philade.phia, Pa. Aug. 14, 1866.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO. Corner of Wall and Nassan Sts., New York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers, and Investors for the transaction of their business in this city, including purchases and sales of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

COVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market JAY COOKE & CO. 23-tw&w1y.

PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRAND-RETH'S PILLS .- They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life .-

Cholera must be treated as a Poison, and your safety demands that it should be got rid of without delay. Colds, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhœa, colics, in fact, all sick-

ness is the consequence of active impurities in the blood. These being removed, the health is restored at once. white letters. Sold by Druggists. B. BRANDRETH.

Brick Machine.-The National Brick Ma chine, a CLAY TEMPERING MACHINE, and makes with only two horse power, 30,000 SPLENDID BRICKS per day, with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the Machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and

to purchasers of territorial rights. Address ABRAM REQUA, Gen. Agent, 141 Broadway, N. Y. AALAN MACAULEY

refund the money. Unusual inducements offered

CTENHOUSE & MACAULAY, Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Commission Merchants, at our Old Stand, Trade Street, Char-Purchase and sell Cotton and all other Produce,

Business entrusted to us shall command our rompt personal attention.
REFERENCES. — Jordan Womble, Sr., Esq. Raleigh.

Bunlop, Moncure & Co., Richmond, Va.
Kent, Paine & Co.,
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.

To Moses A. Bledsoe, Candidate for the Senate.

SIR:—In defining your position upon the Howard amendment Monday evening last, you were understood to say that it, per se, established negro suffrage. Your argument was that the 1st section, properly construed, gave the same privileges to a negro from Massachusetts when he came to North-Carolina, that he possessed in his own State; and, therefore, if Massachusetts gave him the right to vote in her elections, he could vote in North-Carolina; if Massachusetts exemp DIRECTIONS.—Take a teaspoonful in a wire- ted him from taxation, North-Carolina could not tax him; but he could vote in violation rub the abdomen and extremities well with the of our laws and ride over our public roads ileges as a citizen of Massachusetts.

not possess?

the life, liberty and property of the negro.

to negro suffrage; the second section only

entirely to the States, as it has ever been.

Carolina, by virtue of his citizenship of Mas-

sachusetts? Like "the baseless fabric of a

vision," it fades before the searching eye of

leges, that the first section of this proposed

amendment (to which you so strenuously

and enforce contracts, to sue, be sued, to be affi-

offence than such as are prescribed for white per sons committing like acts or offences.

cession" has degraded herself?

n your own conceit, there are others who

know the measure of your "half-bushel."-

such extreme measures as Martial law,

cumstances, might have led you into the

more hope of a fool than of him."

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The causes which control the increase

in the daily amount of receipts at the

office of internal revenue will be of in-

terest to financial men. For several days

month, the receipts of the bureau range

ual diminution to about half a million

or less, making an average during the

year of about five hundred thousand

dollars a day. The general revenue

tax is received by collectors of internal

revenue every day; but from the incli-

nation that many persons have to delay

the payment of the monthly tax until

toward the close of the month, the a-

mounts received by collectors are usu-

ally greater in the last ten days of the

Collectors are required to deposit in

authorized Government depositories at

ted during the day, on the receipt of

made transmits a certificate of deposit

for the amount to the Treasurer of the

United States, and gives the collector a

duplicate certificate, which he at once

forwards to the Commisioner of Inter-

nal Revenue. As the amounts received

month, their certificates of deposit for

these receipts will reach the bureau at

the commencement of the following

mouth. Collectors of districts near

remote districts of course reach the

bureau by mail from one to ten days la-

ter. Thus the receipts at the office here

are always greatest during the first ten

days of each month. In the first quar-

paring the list, on receipt of which the

collector gives public notice in his dis-

trict that he is ready to receive pay-

ment, and designates certain days

on which he will be in attendance at

the different points to collect. About

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1866.

to be regretted.

pulpit, as it once threatened to make you a at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MOSCOW.

oject,) says shall not be abridged.

It reads as follows:

Notwithstanding your assertion, therefore,

I appeal to the intelligent audience present to say whether your position has been truly stated or not.

Allow me, Sir, to refer you to the second section of the proposed amendment. It

"SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their re-spective numbers, counting the whole number of sons in each State, excluding Indians not tax-But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-Pre sident of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male itizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.'

The meaning of this section is that if North-Carolina chooses to allow negroes to vote, they shall be counted in the apportionment of her members to Congress; and if she does not choose to allow them to vote, they shall not be counted. It, therefore, plainly recognizes the right of North-Carolina, should she choose to do so, to deny her negro citizens the right of suffrage. In other words, should the black male population of this State be allowed by the laws thereof to vote "at any election for electors for President," &c., at the next apportionment under this amendment in 1872, we would be entitled to eight members to Congress; and if that privilege were denied them, we would be entitled to only five. Sir, could any thing be more conclusive-and is not the right of the people of this State to regulate the matter of suffrage for themselves emphatically recognised? If you are an honest man you will confess it, and cease to falsify the facts. Therefore, if a negro vote in Massachu-

setts, he cannot vote in North-Carolina under this amendment, unless the laws of this State permit him. Even then he must become a citizen and a qualified voter, or his But, Mr. Bledsoe, you say that it is by vir-

tue of the 1st section, that a negro who has a vote in Massachusetts, will also be allowed a vote in North-Carolina even in violation of the laws of this State.

It has already been made apparent that the second section gives a Massachusetts negro no such right-nay, it even denies him of it, for it emphatically leaves the matter of suffrage to the States themselves. They can say who shall vote and who shall not, and they thorough trial, any watch should prove defective alone. How then, sir, can you arrive at your conclusion? You construe the 1st section to another. As the American Watches, made at mean one thing, and the second section is Waltham, Mass., are for sale by dealers generally left to mean another and a contrary thing .throughout the country, we do not solicit orders Were the members of the last Congress a herd of asses in your estimation, to propose such a nonsensical, contradictory amendment to the Constitution? Certainly, sir, a great glory were reserved to you, could you prove such to be the case. You would make the Congress the laughing stock of the world-it would become contemptible in the eyes of all men. But, alas, for human glory, our wreath of laurel is only a chaplet of odorous gimson and fragrant fennel." So that, it amounts to this, that either incapacitated by nature to comprehend the true meaning of this amendment, you are igno-Chilblains, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price rantly engaged in deluding the people; or you are doing it wilfully. In either event, you are not a fit person to be chosen to the Senate of North-Carolina.

The 1st section reads as follows: "Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. make or enforce and law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdic-tion the equal protection of the laws."

The first clause says that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." That is, for a citizen of the United States to be considered a citizen of any particular State, it is necessary for him to become a resident of that State. Read it over, sir, and see if I am not correct. This clause does not say that every Italian imagemaker, circus-man or Massachusetts colored barber, who happens to be passing through North-Carolina, is a citizen of this State .-In order to be a citizen he must become a resident. Does this amendment define what it is that shall constitute residence? That natter is left to the State-as it has always

I hope, sir, that you now perceive the force of my argument. For a Massachusetts negro to become a citizen of North-Carolina he must become a permanent resident of this State. When he becomes a resident of North-Carolina, under the provisions of this very amendment, he ceases to be a citizen of Massachusetts. In becoming a resident, he must also conform to our laws on that subect. He has given up his citizenship of Massachusetts and is now a citizen of North-Carolina. He did it voluntarily. He willingly yielded all his privileges there, and accepted what we were willing to give him here. Who forced him to do it? It was his own act. How then is it, sir, that you affirm that a Massachusetts negro can come to North-Carolina and vote by virtue of Massachusetts laws ? In order to vote in any State ie must be a resident-a citizen of that State, or his ballot will be considered illegal. He cannot vote in two places -- he cannot be a citizen of two States at one and the same time. Sir, upon what do you base your asignorant as you are learned?

sertion? Do you think that all men are so But the second clause says that "no State shall make or entorce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," Suppose we take this with reference especially to the negro.-Observe my name in the Government stamp in What does it say?—that none of the privileges or immunities which he possesses shall be abridged. It does not say that privileges or immunities shall be extended, but such as he now possesses shall not be abridged. Does the negro possess the privilege of suffrage in North-Carolina or even Connecticut? How then can you abridge a privilege which he does not possess? He can vote in Massachusetts under certain qualifications; and perhaps, if this amendment be adopted by threefourths of the States, his privilege in that respect in that State could never be abridged. But as he has never been granted such a privilege in this State, how can you pass or enforce a law to abridge him in it? Will

you answer—can you do so? But what privileges or immunities does the negro now possess? In times of slavery he had none—his life, liberty and property belonged to a master. Now he has the privlege to bear arms, to speak his sentiments freely, to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, to give testimony, to sue and be sued and to hold property, and to make wills; and no man can deprive him of life, liberty or property without due process of law. These are the privileges which he now possesses in this State, and which this amendment says shall not be abridged. But | Chronicle.

who will dare say that he possesses the priv-COLORED EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

lege of suffrage? Will you, Mr. Bledsoe AFTERNOON SESSION. Should the privilege of suffrage be esten-led the negro by North-Carolina that would October 2d, 2 o'clock, P. M. alter the case. Perhaps she could never after abridge it. But so long as she does Pursuant to adjournment, the convention met at Two o'clock and was called to order, not give it to him, what legislator of her's Jas. H. Harris in the chair. would ever waste valuable time and public Committee on credentials made their remoney, unless he never intended to pay the port through their chairman, J. T. Schenck. debt, in passing laws to abridge a privilege

Report received and adopted.

which the negro, within her borders, does On motion, a business committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. J. Brown, G. Sir, it is plain to every man that this first A. Rue, H. Locket, J T. Schneck, John Smith section does not confer a single privilege on T. A. Sykes and Vinsin Mickeral. the negro; it only says that such as he now On motion, Mr. Cawthorn, of Warren, was has, shall never be taken from him. That is all: and I hold that they are necessary to

confirmed as recording secretary of the con-On motion, Mr. Newsom, of Hertford, was

elected to take the names and post office ad-

the first section has no reference, in our case, On motion, a committee on invitations was efers to it. It (the second section) says in appointed consisting of Messrs. J. R. Caswell. substance, that should North-Carolina per-Harry Pope, John Hyman, J. EO'Hara, John mit her black male population to vote, they Porter, and instructed to extend invitations may be counted in the apportionment of her to Hon. Gov. J. Worth, ex-Gov. W. W. Holembers to Congress-giving her eight; den. Col. J. V. Bumford, commanding miliand if she denies that privilege, they shall tary district of N. C., Brevt. Maj. Gen. E. A. Carr, commandant of the post of Raleigh, John D. Whitford, Presdt. of the A. &. N. not be counted-leaving her only five members. Thus, the question of suffrage is left C. R. R., Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. W. A. Gra-Now, Sir, what foundation have you for ham and Col. Harrison, Mayor of the City of our position, that under this amendment a Raleigh. negro from Massachusetts can vote in North-

The business committee reported through their chairman, Dr. H. J. Brown. Their report was received, but not adopted, and laid over for the next session.

On motion, J. H. Harris was solicited to For your consideration, I append the foladdress the convention. lowing law recently passed by the Legisla-ture of South-Carolina. It does not confer On motion, a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the convention, amountthe right of suffrage, but only secures the ing to \$1 59. negro in those same immunities and privi-

EVENING SESSION. Convention met at 71 o'clock, when the meeting was opened with religious exercises by the Chaplain, Geo. A. Rue.

An Act to declare the rights of persons lately The President, James H. Harris, was then known as slaves and as free persons of color.

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons hitherto known in law in this State as slaves or as free introduced by J. R. Good, Vice President. Mr Harris' discourse was lengthy and instructive, and founded principally on the obpersons of color shall have the right to make ject of the League. He was often applau-

ants and give evidence, to inherit, to purchase, lease, sell, hold, convey and assign real and per-Mr. Leary, of Fayeteville, was next introonal property, make wills and testaments, and c have full and equal benefit of the rights of duced, but declined on the grounds of inca ersonal security, personal liberty, and private roperty, and of all remedies and proceedings or the enforcement and protection of the same Dr. J. H. Brown was next introduced, but declined, as he intends to give a lecture on

as white persons now have, and shall not be subject to any other or different punishment, Phrenology and Phisyology on Wednesday pain or penalty for the commission of any act or Rev. G. A. Rue was then called upon, who made a few pointed and humorous remarks. Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts specially relating to persons lately slaves and free per-After which a collection was taken up to the sons of color, contrary to the provisions of this act, or inconsistent with any of its provisions,

amount of \$3.18. Meeting then adjourned, after the singing be, and the same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal so much of the 8th section of an act Sound the Loud Timbrel."

entitled "An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3d, 1866. amend the law in relation to paupers and va-grancy," ratified the twenty-first day of Decem-Convention assembled pursusant to adjournment. President in the chair. Coner, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight vention opened by the Chaplain, G. A. Rue hundred and sixty-five, as enacts that marriages between a white person and a person of color shall be illegal and void." conducting the religious exercises. After calling of the roll and approving the min-So much has South-Carolina done; and utes of the previous meeting, the greater let me ask, do you, the disciple of Calhoun part of the morning session was expended in and the follower of his Chief Apostle, Jeffercorrecting the roll of delegates and receiving son Davis, think that the "Mother of Sethe assessments, which was laid on delegates by the Convention to defray its expenses. In conclusion, Mr. Bledsoe, I trust that Letters from the Honorable Gov. Worth ou will not consider me impertinent when and others were then read to the Convention

remind you, that however wise you may be amid great applause. There was a little discussion on the motion pertaining to punctuality, which motion You are known as an imprudent, unscrupu- was carried. The motion, that no person lous politician -imprudent in your advocacy should be recognized as a member of this Convention unless they pay their assessments, and unscrupulous as to the means employed | brought about a very warm discussion, sever-

in obtaining votes. You have to some ex- al gentlemen participating. tent the "gift of gab"—given you to instruct, and not to mislead the people. This Educational Association, which was referred dangerous gift to small men, in other cir- to the business committee. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet

awyer. In either instance you might have perverted it to wicked ends, as others of AFTERNOON SESSION-2 O'CLOCK, P. M. your calibre have done; and this is said Convention met pursuant to adjournment. with more confidence because of the bad use J. H. Harris in the chair. The unfinished business of the Convention

to which you apply it at present. But you will talk-you cannot help it. Yet do not was then taken up, which was the receiving deem your harangues effective in proportion of assessments from delegates. as you are intemperate in speech and violent A letter from ex-Gov. Bragg was then read in action. On the other hand, you should cultivate towards your opponent those amento the Convention. Shortly after the reading of the letter, the announcement was made ities and courtesies of political life, which elethat the Governor was present, upon which vate the hustings and refine the sentiments the Seargeant at Arms escorted him in the of the people. Cease your appeals to their house, he was then introduced to the Presi prejudices against the ignorant, defenceless dent by James E. O'Hara. The President negro,-your words of honeyed flattery to then introduced him to the Convention. The the uninformed, which lure them to destruc-Governor then proceeded to address the Contion. But I have little confidence, Sir, that vention. His discourse was on morality, edany thing here written will move you, for the ucation and religion. He urges the people Wisest of Mankind hath said: "Seest thou to industry, sobriety and honesty. He also a man that is hasty in his words? there is spoke touchingly on the late war, of the present position and feelings of the most in-Such are your foot-prints, made in the sands telligent classes of both races, and in conof time-to be avoided, as much as they are clusion strongly urged upon them the impor-tance of acquiring knowledge and wealth.— He was cordially greeted by John R. Goode,

as a personal friend. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Governor by the Convention; upon which the President expressed the feelings and gratitude of the Convention. After the

singing of the song, "Sound the loud Timbrel," together, generally at the beginning of a the Governor retired amid cheers.

The motion to receive certain gentlemen from one to two and two and a half nil- as honorary members of the Convention, lions, after which they undergo a grad- created quite a debate by various persons, which lasted some considerable length of time, but was finally carried. By order of the President, the committee

on business reported through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which had been received but not adopted, at the previous meeting : WHEREAS, In the counties of Jones, Duplin, Craven, Hyde, Halifax, and many others in the State, outrages are committed, such as killing, shooting and robbing the unpro-

tected people for the most trifling offences, and, in frequent instances, for no offence at all; and whereas, in most cases, criminals who wantonly commit these deeds are permitted to roam freely at large, without arthe close of each day the amount collec- rest for their crimes, even in places where thess crimes are perpetrated. Therefore, which the bank in which the deposit is be it Resolved, That the colored people in every county, district and village throughout the State form themselves into auxiliary leagues. which leagues shall be connected with the State organization, its Bureau being located

in Raleigh, N. C., and whose duty it shall be to receive reports from the auxiliary by collectors are greater at the close of leagues, or from the people, and communicate them to headquarters, and such newspapers throughout the country as it may leem fit, so that the government and world may know of the cruelties inflicted on us, and of the disadvantages under which we to Washington have their certificates of labor. deposit on file at the bureau on the 2. Resolved, That we, the representatives same day the deposit was made; but of the colored people of North-Carolina, apdorse the action of the 39th Congress, in the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Civil Rights Bill, and Constitutional Amendment,

manity may guide the acts of the 40th session, until legislation shall protect equally ter of the fiscal year the annual income- the rights of all American citizens, without tax falls due. Generally the month of regard to race or color, for which we shall July is consumed by assessors in pre- ever pray. 3. Whereas, That the unreconstructed States regard taxation without representation as unjust, and not in conformity with a republican form of government; therefore Resolved, That we, native born, colored citizens of North-Carolina, regard the same

hoping that a like spirit of justice and hu-

principle as applicable to us in every relathe first week in August the receipts tion, unjust and in direct violation of the from incomes begin to reach the bureau. sacred rights of American citizens. and from that time till towards the close 4. WHEREAS, In the different counties in of September the daily receipts of the this State, our children, the dearest ties of which bind us to domestic life, and which bureau are much greater than in any makes the ties of home endearing, are ruthother portion of the year .- Wash. lessly taken from us, and bound out without our consent; therefore

Resolved. That we earnestly protest against such violations, and will do all in our power to prevent its further continuance. After the adoption of these resolutions the Convention adjourned, to meet according JAS. E. O'HARA, Convention Reporter.

Tri-Weekly Standard

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1866.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET. For Governor, ALFRED DOCKERY

Of Richmond County.

Election on Thursday 18th of October

The Howard Amendment. We publish to day, (without endorsing any reflections he makes on the President,) the speech of Hon. John Sherman, recently delivered in Cincinnati, on the Howard amendment. Let our readers ponder what Mr. Sherman says.

The last Sentinel contains the following:

"A WORD TO THE PEOPLE.—There is great danger that there may be cadidates for the Legislature in some of the Counties, who profess to be personally opposed to the (Howard) Constitutional amendment, but who might be induced, "under certain circumstances," to vote for it in the Legislature.— This is a vital question. The Legislature will be called upon to vote for or against it at the next session. Should the Northern elections be favorable to it, some men, who now seem to be sound on the subject, but who are known to be timid, tender men, could be persuaded to vote for it. Such men will not do to be trusted at a time like this. No man should be voted for who will vote for it under any circumstances, unless upon the positive instructions of his constituents fairly obtained, and, even then, not unless his own judgment fully endorses those instructions coming from the great portion of an intelligent constituency. It is not an ordinary matter. It proposes a vital and dangerous change of the Constitution, which should be well pondered before voting for it, and then not because a majority of the Northern people vote for it, but because the people of the South believe it to be right, or just, or best for the South and for the Union."

We take it for granted from the above, that the Howard amendment will not, in any event, be accepted by the people of to it. North-Carolina. The Sentinel speaks for Gov. Worth and for a powerful faction in this State. There is no hope, then, for the negro from political and civil rights. It this State. There is no hope, then, for the neglet from possed amendment, unless it should be dily lose its commanding power, and yield, adopted by South-Carolina. This may be probable, as South-Carolina is more subdued to-day, and better fitted to return to the of the age. The colored race may not be at Union than those who now control the destinies of this State.

Very well, gentlemen. We have done our we are true to the Union of our fathers, and that our skirts are clear of the awful fate which hangs over this people.

Wake Superior Court.

On Thursday the case of the State vs. Charles Johnson and Richard Putney was tried. The charge was highway robbery, committed on Sol. Greason, of Alamance County, in February last. Mr. Attorney General Rogers for the State, and Messrs. E. G. Haywood and R. C. Badger for Johnson, and Messrs, Badham and Busbee for Putney. The Attorney General entered a nol pros. as to Putney, and Johnson only was tried. The Jury, after being out a short

time, returned a verdict of guilty. The speech of Mr. Haywood in defence of the prisoner was characterized by much learning and ability. We understand an appeal has been taken in this case to the

Supreme Court. The Court was engaged on Friday in tryng Rufus and James Hodge for the alleged nurder of John Sturdivant. The Attorney General, on account of relationship to the prisoners, did not appear, and W. S. Mason, Esq., assisted by Hon. Thos. Bragg and E. G. Haywood, Esq., appeared for the State. Messrs. B. F. Moore, S. F. Phillips, and R. H. Battle, Jr., for the pris-

Judge Merrimon is acquitting himself in the best manner. With such Judges on our bench it will not be long before crime will to the healthy tone which existed previously to the war.

Green H. Alford, Esq. We take pleasure in stating that Green H. Alford, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons in Wake County.

Mr. Alford has heretofore faithfully served our people in the Legislature. He is not disposed to tie his hands, so as to prevent himself from doing the best he can, under the circumstances, for his constituents. We entertain no doubt of his election.

The Colored Educational Convention. The Convention of colored men in this City, composed of about one hundred delegates, will probably adjourn to day. The object of this body is to promote the

cause of education among the colored people of the State. James H. Harris, of this City, presides. The proceedings are conducted with decorum and propriety, and we trust the best results to both races will fol-

On Wednesday the Convention was addressed, by invitation, by His Eccellency gangs of negroes, and the work goes on as if Gov. Worth: on Thursday by the Rev. w Gov. Worth; on Thursday, by the Rev. W. E. Pell, of the Sentinel; and on Friday, by W. W. Holden, of the Standard. Letters were read from the Hon. B. F. Moore, and

See proceedings in our paper to-day.

The Editors of the Sentinel speak of our personal and vindictive assaults upon gies in a new direction. Let us follow it, them." We have made so such assaults encourage men of labor and skill to settle upon them. We reciprocate what they say of us-" We would not harm a hair of his head." Our differences are purely political. A little badinage "now and then, is relished by the best of men."

LENOIR AND GREENE.-John H. Coward, Esq., and James P. Speight, Esq., are candidates for the Senate in Lenoir and Greene. F. M. Rountree, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons in Greene.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Disversity in 1807.

Mr. Raymond on Negro Suffrage. It is well known that Mr. Raymond, the Editor of the New York Times, is the author of the address and resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention. It is also well known that Mr. Raymond voted in Congress for the Howard amendment. Mr. Raymond is the acknowledged leader of the Worth party in this State. And yet this same Mr. Raymond is vehemently urging the Southern States to accept the Howard amendment, and in his last issue he takes ground as follows for negro suffrage. He admits that there is noth. ing in the Howard amendment which obliges the States to adopt negro suffrage, but he thinks the day is not distant when the South. ern States will adopt it of their own accord. What will those papers that have been charging us with "complicity" on this question with Mr. Stevens, say to this advocacy

of negro suffrage by their file-leader, Mr. Raymond? "We hold, in common with the Journal. that the suffrage question belongs exclusivey to the States, and that Congress has no ight to compel any State to allow negroes, aliens, or any other class of its inhabitants, to vote. This is among the powers expressv reserved to the States by the Constitution : and if that instrument is still the supreme law of the land, Congress has no right to override or overrule this provision. The sufrage question must be left to State reguation

Our own opinion is that the Southern States, if left to the free operation of the influences which always control political results, will themselves extend the suffrage to their colored population. It will become their interest to do so-indeed it will very speedily become necessary to their peace and to the preservation of those friendly relations between the two races upon which the welfare of both must hereafter depend. While slavery existed, peace was maintained by force. The negroes had no rights, no place in Southern society, no consideration or influence whatever. This is all changed. They are no longer chattels-they are persons. They have rights, and those rights must and will be recognized and protected. They have all the rights of free men-the right to sue and be sued-the right to earn and receive wages, to make contracts, to hold real estate, to hold meetings, to discuss public questions, to bear arms, to petition for a redress of grievances. The enjoyment and exercise of these rights gives them powermakes them important elements of civil and political society; and just as fast as they become qualified for the exercise of political power, they will find or force their admission

The extirpation of slavery has struck a death-blow at the mere prejudice, based on race or color, which has hitherto excluded like all other mere prejudices, to the force of reason and the enlightened and liberal spirit once admitted to the right of suffrage, but it will not be, as it has been hitherto, solely or mainly on account of its race or color, but because slavery, and the prejudices which duty. We call on all men to bear witness that | had their root in slavery, have deprived that race of the means and opportunities of becoming qualified for the exercise of political power. When that obstacle is removed, its admission will be prompt and easy."

TAX NOTICE FOR JOHNSTON COUNTY .- Simon Gcdwin, Esq., deputy collector, gives notice through the Sentinel, as follows:

" The Assessor's List for June, July and August has been placed in my hands for collection. All persons on whom assessments have been made during that period in Johnston county, will meet me or my deputy at Smithfield on the 11th, 12th, 13th of Octotober prepared to pay their taxes. At Boon Hill, on the 15th and 16th Oc-

At Clayton, on the 17th. All Distillers, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar Manufacturers, must come prepared to give bond and security, and all who have made application for license must come forward and take out their license. Those who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to a heavy penalty.

According to the provision of the law those who do not pay at the required time will be liable to ten per cent addition upon their taxes, The special attention of those who have not paid on the back lists is called to this fact."

As sure as the sun rises and sets, the time is rapidly approaching when these Southern States, should they choose to do so, can leave this Union and set up a Confederacy without let or hindrance. If a united North and an unlimited means were barely able to compel of them in the late war a return to their allegiance to the government, could there be a shadow of a doubt of success in a revolt when those who battled together for be greatly diminished, and society restored the Union are now as irreconcilably disunited as were the houses of York and Lancaster, and when the almignty greenback, in consequence of it, shall become as worthless as was a Confederate bill just previous to the surrender of Johnson! - Williamston

Expositor. The above is from a newspaper published in Martin County, in this State. The Editor of this paper, Abner S. Williams, is a candidate for the House of Commons in Martin. If the people of that County should elect him, it will then be known that they approve of the above. If they do approve it, they are not fit to be restored to the Union. Persons who hold such opinions should not only be excluded from office, but they ought not to be allowed to vote.

Good Advice to the South. The Hon. John Forsyth, writing from New York to the Mobile Register, says of Pensylvania, over which he has recently been travelling-

"You ride over a country dotted with farms, groaning under crops, and are sur-prised at the lack of laborers, and wonder who does all this work? Capital and science have supplied the places of our large millions of population, enjoys productions equal to the labor six millions. The same processes would make the South a garden of fruitfulness, the abode of a great population, and the seat of power. We have all that Pensylvania has, in coal, iron and water-power, without her harsh winter climate. have products impossible to her soil. The war has hewna pathway for Southern eneramong us, capital to export our latent resources, and train and elevate the negro, to be able to do his part of the grand work of closing the gap of civilization, which our hearty Northern neighbors have for so long kept wide open between us. By this path, too, men of the South, we are to recover the political power to make our rights respected

Our thanks to the Southern Express Company for copies of late Southern papers.

ESTIMATES OF THE COTTON CROP .- The Agricultural Bureau at Washington estimates the cotton crop of this year at 1,500,000 patch says that John Gilchrist, Esq., of bales. A correspondent of the National In-Robeson county, is the oldest lawyer in telligencer, however, writing from Mississippi North-Carolina. He graduated at the Uni-thinks that it will be less than 800,000